

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
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By J. H. BARNES, Proprietor.
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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1870.

NO. 23

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J. F. BARNES & CO., Boston and New York.
July 8 22-2w

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED
Against trading for a note made by me to Messrs. Taylor & Balfour, for eight hundred dollars due August 1st, 1870, as I have paid it in full and have their receipt to that effect.
W. J. TOLAR.
July 8 10-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of the sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by W. M. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married persons, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It contains secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. W. M. YOUNG, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
No AFFILIATION AND UNFORTUNATE.—No married man can be so completely deceived as to place upon the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in any paper, and who, for a few dollars, will give you a "cure" for your "trouble." Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.
Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
July 8 27-15ch

DEPLIN COUNTY, N. C.
DEBENTURE to authority vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Speight & Co., of the County of Deplin, North Carolina, on the premises, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of land near Faison's place, within the last ten days, on his road, which is a lot to the Stockholders of one thousand dollars.—Sentinel.
A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.
July 8 22-wts

STATE NEWS.
HEAVY and continued rains in the eastern sections of the State.
TWENTY boats were entered for the regatta, at Newbern, on the Fourth.
SAMUEL BRENT and Wm. Williams attempted to murder Wm. Baker, all colored, at Tarboro', on Sunday night. Both were arrested.
The Southerner tells us that the crop prospects in the Tar river section are very gloomy. Too much rain by half.
In his speech before the convention last Monday in this town, Geo. L. Mason, of New Hanover, distinctly announced "Social Equality" as the issue in the present campaign; and he urged the return of the old members to the Legislature from this county, as he knew them to be committed to that doctrine. The party has nominated these men, and they stand before the public committed to the doctrine of Social Equality, and we intend to hold them to this issue.—Robinsonian.

"Major-General Clarke" has been strutting about Newbern in full uniform, as "Colonel" of the "North Carolina State Troops."
At the Republican Convention at Lumberton on Monday last, O. S. Hayes was nominated for the Senate, James Sinclair and E. K. Proctor, for the House, B. A. Howell for Sheriff, Nat McLean for Register, Frank Wishart for Treasurer, John H. McLean for Surveyor, John Bowen, for Coroner, and J. D. McAllister, Jas. Patterson, Jas. Oxendine, Allan Waters and E. Albin for County Commissioners.
The Standard says that the school census takers of Columbus County report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction 2,243 white, and 1,174 colored children in Columbus—being a decrease of 54 whites, and an increase of 76 colored over the census of 1868.
The following is the copy of a letter from Hon. F. E. Stobber, written to the Winston Sentinel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25th 1870.
Editor Sentinel, Dear Sir:—I find a paragraph in your late issue declaring it my duty, as the only Conservative representative in Congress from North Carolina, to vindicate her people from the calumny which has been cast upon them.
I needed no such admonition, for as a citizen of the State, and having the honor of her people, to some extent, in my keeping, I feel deeply the wrong which has been done them, and it will be my pride and pleasure at the proper time to resent it. It must be remembered, however, that some matter pertinent to this subject has been considered by the House. I cannot obtain a hearing upon it. Should such an opportunity occur, I shall assuredly avail myself of it, to vindicate an outraged people.
Very truly yours,
F. E. STOBBER.

DEBILITATED are at work in Kinston.
SEVEN new buildings are going up in Battleboro.
Corns around Goldboro' seriously damaged by recent heavy rains.
U. S. troops have been sent to Caswell county.
CORNEL stone of new Lutheran Church, in Charlotte, laid on Monday.
CORNEL stone of new steam engine house laid in Raleigh on Thursday.
THREE prisoners escaped from the Winston county jail on Wednesday night.
The prospects for a fine tobacco and corn crop were never better, says the Winston Sentinel.

The Conservatives of the 41st Senatorial District have nominated Dr. W. B. Connell, of Watanga, for the Senate.
The Fall Session of the Goldsboro' Female College will commence on the 9th of August next.
COL. L. W. HUMPHREY, Conservative candidate for Congress, is actively canvassing his District (the Second).
A YOUNG man named Sinclair, of Guilford county, was killed by lightning last Sunday evening.
NEUSE Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Goldsboro', give a grand excursion to Morehead on 22d inst.
COL. Wm. E. Hill, of Duplin, recently a Republican, made a telling Conservative speech at Mt. Olive, on Monday last.
The Conservatives of Mecklenburg nominate, to-day, a candidate for the Senate, vice ex-Gov. Vance, declined. Col. H. C. Jones is prominently mentioned.

The Express is the name of a new paper, now in prospect for publication at Williamston, Martin County, by Mr. R. L. Smith.
Jordan Jacobs, living near Lumberton, has a stalk of corn, in his field, with no tassels out, 12 feet 4 inches high and a collar in his garden 4 feet 7 inches across the top.
The Newbern Journal of Commerce says: On Sunday, a detachment of thirty-five United States soldiers from Fort Macon, passed through the city on their way to Person county, whither they have gone, to perform duty. They were accompanied by a white man named John Everitt, of Gaston, is a pet of our dear Governor.

The Raleigh Sentinel asserted that the city negroes in Raleigh were not hospitable to their colored friends from the country, on the Fourth, whereupon an amendment replied thusly: "I had eighteen of my friends from the country to stay with me last night. I have but two rooms in my house."
A correspondent from "up the Road" informs us that Billy Smith, who is President of the N. C. Railroad and candidate for the Senate from Alamance and Guilford, has given not less than eight hundred free passes to persons in these two counties, within the last ten days, on his road, which is a loss to the Stockholders of one thousand dollars.—Sentinel.

HE NEVER DID AND NEVER WILL.—During the session of the Radical Convention last Monday, the Republicanism of Maj. H. J. McLean, Chairman of the present Board of County Commissioners, was called in question. A delegate waited on Maj. McLean to inquire whether he had voted the Republican ticket at a certain election. The Major replied that he had never voted a Republican ticket, and never would.—Lumberton Robersonian.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT UNION SEMINARY.—During the past session seven North Carolinians have been in attendance at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, viz.: John W. Primrose and Charles M. Curry, from Orange; Presbtery L. W. Curry, from Fayetteville; W. H. Davis, J. H. Davis, R. M. Tuttle and J. W. Roseboro, from Concord.
MATTERS IN ORANGE.—We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder that Capt. Boshor, of Holden's militia, was sent up to that place to keep order on the "4th." The Captain found everything very quiet and orderly.
Jas. H. Harris, colored candidate for Congress, addressed the people of Hillsboro' and vicinity on the Fourth. He made a sensible speech, in which he attacked the carpet-baggers very severely. Poor fellows, everybody is down on them.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of H. M. Turner, who is at some point in the country practicing medicine, as he has left me before and gone off where he was not known, and passed himself off for a doctor. He is about seventy-five years old, has a beard and white hair, and will weigh nearly, if not quite, two hundred.
Any information leading to his whereabouts will be more than gratefully received, by addressing his distressed wife, ELIZABETH TURNER, L'lington, Harnett County, N. C., June 3d.

ONLY 8 marriages in Cumberland county in June—4 white and 4 colored.
Efforts are being made in Weldon, to build a Methodist and a Baptist Church. Funds have been subscribed for an Episcopal Church.
From the Weldon News, we learn that there is trouble in the camp of the Halifax county Radicals. Some two weeks since a Convention was held and a ticket nominated but, this meeting with a strong opposition, a large number of the bolters met last Saturday and put forward a new ticket. The principal of these are Henry Epps, colored, for the Senate; Benj. H. Franklin, white, and Irwin Hill and W. T. J. Hays, colored, for the House; John A. Reid, white, for Sheriff, and Robert J. Lewis, white, for Register.
The Methodist Church Fair, recently held in Newbern, netted about two hundred dollars.
On Monday last the Northern part of Person county was visited by a hail storm which did some damage.

From the Weldon News we learn that the Conservatives of Bertie last week nominated for the Senate P. H. Winston, Jr., subject to ratification by the Conservatives of Hertford. These two counties compose the 5th District.
WAKE COUNTY.—Messrs. R. H. Jones, and G. H. Alford, nominated for the House, and W. R. Poole, and Daniel Scarborough, nominated for Commissioners, by the Conservatives of Wake, have declined, on account of being banned by the 14th Amendment.
MILLER, of the Standard, counted twenty-three bald heads in Raleigh, on Friday. He thinks that they were caused by carrying Sunday school books in their hats when boys. Probably bricks in their hats, since they were men, will more nearly approximate it.

R. F. LEHMAN and "Maj. Gen'l." W. T. Clarke, are the Radical nominees for the Senate from the 10th District. Gible, colored, the choice of Craven, the strong-est county in the District, was thrown overboard to make room for one of the "white trash."
The Newbern Journal of Commerce gives it up that Ouslow county, being naturally a sort of cousin-german to Wilmington, will probably be wedded to her with bands of rail road iron. Newbern has long coveted the prize, but Wilmington will make a better looking bridegroom. We'll see to it, neighbor, that the job is well done.
SALLY BRAGO, colored, over 100 years of age, is the oldest inhabitant of Warren. She was a house girl at the commencement of the Revolution, and recollects the circumstances well. She is now living on a small reservation of land, which she inherited from her father, a Bragg, father of ex-Gov. Bragg, of Raleigh. So says the Warrenton Gazette.

We are pleased to learn, as we do from the Weldon News, that the Tar River Agricultural Society is succeeding well. Grounds have been secured about one mile below Weldon on the W. & W. R. R., and work is to be begun very soon. Some two-thirds of the necessary amount of funds has already been subscribed.
A REGULARLY organized system of robbery has recently been carried on, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, by some of the freight train hands, in connection with other parties. Freight cars have from time to time been found broken open, and the Company have lost quite heavily. Warrants have been issued and five of the gang arrested. One other, who escaped, a white man named John Everitt, of Gaston, is a pet of our dear Governor.

BURN OS.—A letter from home, received this morning, informs us of an attempt to burn our house, night before last. A pile of splinters, burnt matches, rags and paper saturated with kerosene oil, was found yesterday morning, where none but an incendiary would have placed them.
We say to the Jacobinical assassins of the Leagues, shoot us! we have added another policy of five thousand dollars to our life insurance this week. We ask neither pity, nor protection nor quarter. We only ask that the people may unite to put down your secret clubs and associations. Then, and not till then, will there be security for life or property.

The Campaign in Sampson.
Dear Journal—It was my pleasure to visit this thrifty village, the county seat of Sampson, on the Fourth, where a goodly number of the citizens met to hear the opening of the campaign and to greet each other after their crops were nearly gone over. There was quite a throng, and the people were anxious to hear the candidates speak, and listened to them attentively.—The speaking commenced about one o'clock. The candidates for the county offices first spoke. R. C. Holmes, Esq., for Commissioner, made a neat address and was followed by Wm. A. Matthis, at more length. He touched on national affairs and the absurdity of our condition; that North Carolina was represented in the Senate of the United States by a citizen of another State. Miles P. Owen made a short address. The other candidates for Commissioners on the Conservative ticket were not present, but Hardy Dagrity, a nominee for Commissioner, of the Republicans, came forward and announced the names of all the candidates of the party, including, I believe, a majority of his views, as expressed in his speech, he is not far from one himself. He pledged himself to vote for James H. Robinson, a Conservative, for Sheriff, against any candidate of their own party for that office. He withdrew the name of Wm. H. Johnson, their nominee for Register of Deeds, who declined, and he announced the name of Ama B. Carroll in his place, by order of the Chairman of their Executive Committee, C. Sessoms, whereupon Carroll, who was present, also declined.

There is, unfortunately, some dissatisfaction with the nomination for Sheriff announced by the Conservatives. James H. Robinson was prominent in the Convention, and his nomination by the Radicals, together with his popularity and extensive family connections, are for peace, quiet, and a dangerous rival, should be a candidate. He did not announce himself, and I trust the dissatisfaction will die away and perfect harmony be restored. Let discussions cease.
Dr. C. T. Murphy spoke for over an hour, paid a high compliment to W. C. Troy, his co-nominee, and exposed the misrule and extravagance of the party in power, and made a telling talk. Col. McKoy was called out and assailed the militia movement with such force, that Dagrity felt called upon to reply, and although the hearers were somewhat rude and vociferous, he preserved his equanimity, and in reply to Col. McKoy's question as to the necessity for militia, admitted there was none.

Sampson is fortunate in having moderate men who will listen to reason and argument. Her people have a sense of right and justice. They are for peace, quiet, and economy. A large majority are Conservative, and it is a banner country. No deep rooted party rancor to blind them to pursue their own destruction.—The Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Colonel of the militia may be exceptions. The Radicals are trying to divide the people there. These nominations of Conservatives are doubtless a movement from headquarters. May it fail. Principles are at stake. Let not private interest sacrifice public good. So mote it be.

The educational interests of Sampson is cared for with great interest.
A farmer living near Elkhart, Michigan, has refused for seven years to sell his wool because he could not get the price he demanded. His stock has therefore increased, and until the other day he concluded to come down, and brought to town over five thousand pounds of wool, contracting it at from thirty-five to thirty-eight cents per pound. For a large proportion of this wool he was long ago offered one dollar per pound, and refused it.

From the London Mercantile and Shipping Gazette, July 21.
THE COTTON SUPPLY.
Market Rates for European-American and Asiatic Production.
The combination of circumstances now affecting the cotton trade suggests the enquiry whether present rates can be maintained. Throughout the whole of the season we have invariably expressed the belief that the American crop of last year would not be equal to 3,000,000 bales, and the present statistical position of the trade justifies the assertion. On the other hand, the exports of the East Indian cotton have been larger than anticipated, and there is reason to believe that at the close of the season they will not show any considerable increase as compared with last year. The position of affairs so far as the visible supply of cotton is concerned, may be reduced to figures in the following manner:
Stock in Liverpool and London. 455,000 80,000
Stock in Continental ports. 400,000 80,000
Adapt for all Europe from India. 174,000 92,000
Adapt for all Europe from America. 245,000 610,000
Total. 1,074,000 1,352,000
On shipboard in Bombay June 18th 1870. 120,000
Total. 1,194,000 1,472,000
This excess in the quantity of cotton available for consumption in Europe over last year will probably further increase. Already the receipts at the American out-ports have exceeded the modest estimates formed by the trade on this side, the total quantity having been 2,700,000 bales against 2,000,000 during the corresponding period last year. Judging from the manner in which the receipts keep up—particularly at Memphis—it is not improbable that the largest estimates of the crop may be exceeded. It is, however, not impossible that a deficiency of cotton for export may be again heard, and that, too, at no distant period.

In a recent article we pointed out that the enticement of the former had been pursued to the dangerous exclusion of the latter, and recent advice confirms us in the opinion that the latter is the more important is the fact that a greatly improved system of cultivation has come into vogue, and the crop is, therefore, less liable to failure. Fertilizers have come into very general use, and the barbarous custom of sweating the soil has at length been given up. The yield of the cotton crop, in fact, is so much improved, and the expenditure in fertilizers upon the soil. Again we find that many poor or impoverished plantations—and we fear the latter are very numerous—have vacated, and the labor and capital have been devoted to better and more profitable cultivation. In point of fact the tendency of cotton cultivators now is to work comparatively small farms well, and not attempt to crop extensive plantations with an insufficient supply of labor. The results of this will, we believe, soon make themselves apparent. The crop will be more independent of the weather, a consideration of much importance at the picking season—the most critical period in the history of the crop, when everything depends upon the rapidity with which the cotton is gathered.

We have nothing to remark, on the present occasion, on the rights of planters to raise a sufficient supply of cotton produce for the use of their hands, but the impolicy of the course is very evident. The Indian crop has proved to be more abundant than was expected, and if the monsoon is delayed we shall probably find that the deficiency will not exceed 100,000. The cotton which is now arriving at Bombay in unexpectedly large quantities, was accordingly somewhat depressed, and it was even believed by some speculators that the results of the season's shipments would prove equal to last year. It will be safer, however, to say that the deficiency of 80,000 to 100,000 bales. Unfortunately the "mackerel" crassness in kind, prevents the ryots from disposing of their produce as early or as readily as they would otherwise do—particularly, we believe, in the Dullerah district—an injustice that we have seen recently removed.

With regard to the probable course of prices we see little reason to anticipate any important decline from the rates now current, which are below the quotations of last year, and which, when the position of the manufacturing trade is fairly considered, appear happily to be justified. There is a large amount of spinning power still unemployed in Lancashire, and advantage would be taken of any decided downward movement in values to reopen the mills or to resort to full time. Such is not likely to occur just yet, though we hope to see a resumption of the cotton trade in the near future. The Lancashire district before many months have elapsed. This, however, chiefly depends upon the yield of the American crop now approaching maturity. If, as we have pointed out above, will probably be the case, it shows a further considerable increase over the crop of 1859, there can be no question as to the tendency of the quotations for cotton.—We believe that India will continue to supply us with a large quantity of cotton annually, and that the South, with every advantage of climate and quality of staple, will not be able to dislodge her altogether from the very important position she has now attained in the market. The ryots have found cotton to be a very remunerative crop, and they would still find it pay handsomely even at a considerable reduction in price. But we believe that the present position of the cotton supply justifies the quotations now current, and we should regret any ill-advised reduction. The prospect in the more distant future we regard as very encouraging. Year by year Southern planters are able to bring more capital to bear upon the cultivation of cotton, and every improvement in the mode and system of culture will be followed by an improvement in the staple itself. The extent of land cultivated is just now limited by the scarcity of labor, but this is a difficulty that will remove, and we believe that the period is not far distant when we shall have to chronicle a return to old figures in recording the extent of the American cotton crop.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS now weighs 76 pounds.
The Springfield (Mo.) Leader has the following: Some weeks since Mrs. D. C. Kennedy addressed a letter to General R. E. Lee, requesting a lock of his hair, with the assurance that if received it would be raffled off and the proceeds applied to furthering the objects of the association. This request has been generously complied with, as will be seen by the following, which came to hand yesterday, accompanying an almost snowy lock of hair:
LEXINGTON, VA., June 8.
Mrs. D. C. Kennedy, Springfield, Mo.:
In compliance with your request I enclose lock of my hair for the object stated in your letter of the 26th ult., to aid in raising funds for collecting and burying the Confederate dead in Missouri. I cannot decline rendering any assistance I can to such an object, though the mode of doing it, which you propose, is not the most agreeable to me.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

We would state that it is the intention of the recipient of the hair to have the same made into a ring, which will be raffled off, under the auspices of the association, at one dollar a chance.
New York Theatre.
Booth's theatre and the Olympic have closed their doors for the season, following the example of Niblo's. The Fifth Avenue will do likewise after this week. That will leave only two theatres open, and even these will suspend their performances, it is said, unless they are better patronized than they have been during the past two weeks.

From the Raleigh Standard.
Registration.
KEENANSVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1870.
HON. L. P. OLDS.
DEAR SIR—As there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether there should be an entirely new registration before the August election, will you be kind enough, in order that the question may be settled, to give your opinion for the press of the State on the subject? I respectfully solicit an opinion from you, in order that all difficulty may be avoided, at an early day.
Very respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
WM. A. ALLEN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., July 6th, 1870.
WILLIAM A. ALLEN, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law.
DEAR SIR—Yours of the 2d instant received, and in answer I have the honor to reply, that the Registration Acts of 1863, chapters 49 and 50, are to govern in the present election so far as they extend, and they extend thus far: the act of March 20th, 1870, only makes certain minor alterations and additions, to be looked presently at. Sec. 6, chap 49, (of 1868), declares who shall be entitled to vote and preparatory thereto register. The registration already made under this act therefore stands good, Sec. 11, providing for removals by electors, those presenting at any other voting place a certificate of their previous registration.

The above leaves only those who neglected to register previously, or at the registration in 1868; those coming of age who could not, with the naturalized and immigrants, to appear as electors. Whilst section 7 of the act of 1868, which altered the act of 1863, (with a very slight alteration now together with section 7th of the act amending as found in Chapter 50 of the same date, supply all the main regulations for a fair and full registry and vote.
Hence, with the idea that past registration was to answer as far as it goes, the Secretary of State is directed in the 3d Sec. Act, 1870, to supply suitable books, "when needed," like those before used.
Therefore, by comparing the two Acts of 1868, and this of 1870, it is seen what changes are proper, these being very few. The alterations are as follows:
I. The oath of voters is changed from that in the 4th Section of the Act of 1863 to this in the 6th Section of the Act of 1870, and which, seeing the error of the former Act in requiring a subscribed oath as under the 4th section of the VI Article of the Constitution, requires it now merely to be taken within the term of the same of the Constitution. The new oath, which avoids the unmeaning ceremony of exacting the oath of an office holder, instead of that of a voter simply.
II. To save time and the particularity seeming sufficient, section 7th of the Act of 1868 is altered, as shown in section 9th of the present law. The oath is not subscribed.
III. Section 12th, new Act, relates to the hours of voting, to vote in connection with registry, evidence or otherwise, which it is well to note expressly, and in connection with sections 11th and 12th of the former act.
IV. Section 27th, new Act, is new matter and should be attended to.
All other portions of the recent Act relate to certain things therein well defined, and making it a fuller and better law, but not bearing on the present inquiry.
It may be well to call attention to the 7th section of the Act of 1868, and the 28th of Act of 1870, and mark it as intended.
No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election, but those offering to register on the day of election may be challenged, and evidence or otherwise, registration before the election may be challenged at that time in like manner.
Respectfully,
L. P. OLDS, Atty Gen'l.

From the Raleigh Standard.
Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson, at Chambers, in the Injunction Case.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
At Chambers, July 2, 1870.
RUFUS Y. McADDEN, on behalf of himself and the other property-holders and taxpayers of the State vs. David A. Jenkins, Treasurer of the State, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.
Upon the facts set out in the complaint treating it as an affidavit, and the argument of counsel, I declare my opinion to be: that the plaintiff, as one of the property holders and taxpayers of the State, is entitled to institute the action in his own name and the names of all of the other property holders and taxpayers in the State, the legal effect of which is, that the plaintiff will not be at liberty to dismiss said action without an order of the Court first had and obtained.
I further declare my opinion to be: that by the true construction of the Acts of 12th of March, 1870, in connection with the Acts of 5th of February, 1870, and of the 8th of March, 1870, the Public Treasurer of the State is directed to receive of the Company any of the bonds of the State which are embraced within the meaning and purview of the Act of 8th March, 1870. The act of 12th of March does not specify the kind of State bonds the Public Treasurer is to receive; but it cannot with consistency be made to include any of the bonds issued under the authority of acts which are repealed by the act of 8th March, 1870. This conclusion follows without reference to the question of the constitutionality of the act of the 8th of March; for it must be taken that the General Assembly supposed this act to be constitutional, and did not intend by the act of the 12th of March to recognize any of the State bonds, coming within its provisions, to be valid and of legal effect.

I further declare my opinion to be: that by reason of the act referred to and the alteration of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, on the 1st day of June, 1870, the act of the 12th of March, 1870, does not authorize the Public Treasurer to receive from the Company any part of the bonds alleged to be remaining in the hands of the Company, but that under the act of the 29th of January, 1870.
It is therefore considered by me that the facts set out in the complaint are sufficient to entitle the plaintiff, in behalf of himself and of the other property holders and taxpayers in this State, to demand the injunction as claimed. I ordered that the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county issue a writ restraining the defendant Jenkins from receiving, in execution of the act of 12th of March, 1870, any State bonds which are embraced by the act of the 8th of March, 1870, or any other act, now in force, which are not of the 12th of January, 1870, which are still in the hands of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and restraining the defendant, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, from handing over to the Public Treasurer, in execution of the act of the 12th of March, 1870, any of the bonds above referred to—the plaintiff first giving an undertaking, in writing, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be justified before me, that he will pay all damages not exceeding the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) which the defendants may sustain by reason of the injunction, if the Court shall finally decide that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.

The plaintiff will be allowed five days from this instant to procure sureties, upon giving an undertaking in writing, to pay all damages which the defendants may sustain by reason of the delay, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in the event that he fails within that time to forfeit his undertaking for the order of injunction.
A notice of this order upon the defendants will be forthwith issued, and will have the effect of a restraining order.
R. M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice Supreme Court.

A Southern Factory.
The cotton factory at Augusta, Ga., runs 15,000 spindles, and Senator Sprague says that it is the best managed institution of the kind in the country. The amount of capital invested is \$600,000, and for several years past the annual dividend to the stockholders has been twenty per cent. The daily product is 25,000 yards of manufactured cloth. The operatives number 5,000, and their monthly wages amount to \$15,000. No share of the stock, costing originally \$100, can be bought for less than \$157. It is stated that the families connected with the operative in the factory number twenty-five hundred souls.—This is a strong inducement to build up cotton factories in every portion of the South.

A Presidential Trick.
The New York World says the President has appointed Generalis Babcock, Dent, and Potter, of his staff, sincere mail agents, in order that they may travel as "dead heads" on the railroads.
Democratic Organization.
The Congressional Executive Democratic Committee have selected a Democratic President Committee to act in Washington during the recess of Congress as follows: Hon. Richard T. Merrick, chairman; General Noah L. Jeffries, General Denver, and Thomas M. Smith. The committee will make active preparations in a short time for the distribution of documents, &c., for the fall campaign. Members of the National Committee will co-operate with them in the several States and at the headquarters. The Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are making preparations for starting a party newspaper in Washington, the first number to be issued on the 1st of September. A large amount of capital has been contributed. James E. Haves, ex-Minister to Portugal, is reported as one of the editors.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the State of North Carolina, will convene in Goldsboro' on the 19th inst.

More Stamps.
On or about the first of July the Post-office Department commenced the issue of a new series of stamped envelopes, and a newspaper wrapper. The stamps are of the same design and color as the new postage stamps of corresponding denomination. The shape of the stamps embossed on the envelope and wrapper are oval.—The new postage stamps are oblong.—These now in use will be good until used.

The London Athenaeum says that Mr. Woolmer is to execute, by request, a bust of Mr. Charles Dickens, and that he has the advantage of a mask which was cast for the purpose.

The "Carpet-bagger" South.
The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, the leading organ of the Western Republicans, writes a voluminous letter to that paper about what he calls "The Scavenged States." He takes them up one after another and shows how they have been shorn, swindled, pillaged and disgraced by their new and unprincipled rulers. Of North Carolina he says: "The scawling ring of Joe Holden, De-weese, Abbot, Jenkins and G. W. Swenson have increased the debt of North Carolina since this peace \$23,000,000. The bonds of the State have declined to twenty-five cents on the dollar. The Supreme Court of the State has repudiated \$12,000,000 of this fraudulently negotiated debt, particularly the Chatham railroad bonds. The debt of the State is upwards of \$40,000,000, the new portion almost entirely raised for railroads, of which more than one has ever been built a mile. The bonds of the road have been sold, and the money sunk amongst the legislators and corporations.
His personal sketches of these worthies, and their spoliations and general mismanagement, are racy in the extreme. Of Louisiana he says: "The State of Louisiana, since the peace, has increased its debt \$18,000,000. Its whole debt is about \$27,000,000. Its bonds are worth sixty-five cents. The city of New Orleans has a special debt of excessive amount besides. The ring in this State is composed of Warmouth the Governor, General Lee of New York, General McMillan of Ohio, one Fish, and Michael Hahn, a native.
He also sketches the members of this ring at length.
Of Tennessee he says: "This State has the meanest delegation in the House of Representatives at Washington, headed by Roderick K. Butler, who kept his seat in the Senate after having been pronounced unworthy of it. Like the Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale, who preferred to preach in the pillory. Its debt has been increased two-thirds since the war by jobs and expenditures to keep up non-representative rule, and in its entirety now amounts to \$60,000,000. Its bonds are worth 40 cents, although a recent "bull" movement ran them up to 60, where they cannot stand.
He describes South Carolina, under its present management, as "the State of shillymania," but says its finances have been "skilfully managed."

He calls Alabama "the banner State of Reconstruction," and adds "the debt of the State has been increased for enterprising ends, and still the State stands up above par."
He says that Florida is "carpet-bagged and scavenged to despair by the Keads, Gleasons and Hammers of the State." His account of Virginia is as follows: "Forty millions of debt, honestly met on interest day with three per cent. cash, and three per cent. in certificates, readily convertible into cash—this is the State of the Old Dominion. An honorable man for Governor, the executive to do all the work he might; two Senators of different politics, both of good character, and a people with the aptness to learn and recover, this State demonstrates the power of the ballot, exercised without national interference, to make us a land of rich and virtuous commonwealths again.

The following extracts are made from this letter.
The whole policy and sole hope of the plunderer set in the South is to invent and spread diabolical stories of massacres, murders, rapes, masked batteries, etc., etc., and use the same lies to call out the militia, and keep the blood of the race by intimidation from the polls. This is the game. This is the device. The object is entirely vainful.

"We cannot have a good government in this generation until we acknowledge the every gray uniform and every blue uniform, and give them an honorable and righteous place in the body politic. This probable, such is the contrariety of human nature, and such the consistency of republican government, that the men capable of the highest performances as rebels, are also capable of the highest good as restored citizens. General Grant is not to take Mr. Whittemore to be Attorney General; he took a rebel staff officer, and, if it had been possible, and he had taken a rebel officer of much higher rank for the same office, he would probably have done a better thing.

To restore the United States in the South without the men who live there, will be as long a work as was the building up of the kingdom of Prussia by killing all the pagan Prussians. It took four hundred years, and the conquerors had grown as bad as pagans.
The civil war was closed not one leading rebel has broken the law. In all the distorted and exaggerated reports of violence at the South they have not named one rebel General as a perpetrator. Alas! for some of our Generals, rewarded in the indiscriminate gratitude of the people because their men had insisted on marching. A controlling men in the Radical politics of many States in the South are without precedents, principles or pride. They are not worthy to be exponents of the Republican party of the North. Their motto is rule or ruin! Their correspondents, supporters and fellow graduates of the University are Oliver P. Morton, Senator, and Benjamin F. Butler, Representative.

Tarantulas and Bananas.
It may not be generally known, yet it is true, that the tarantulas are sometimes concealed in bunches of bananas. It is well to remember this, for the spider thus named is said to possess some remarkable properties, and in consideration of them people may be frightened more than is necessary. For instance, there is a superstition that one bitten by these spiders becomes mad, and insists on dancing. A dance called the tarantella is based on this idea. Readers of Bulwer's "Strange Story" will remember that Margrave played the music of this dance on the piano at Mrs. Poyntz's house, and shocked all the proprieties, because everybody began to dance. Ceter gives another story, which is that the evil effects of the bite of the tarantula may be cured by music and dancing, showing, as the great naturalist said, that the imagination is more affected by fright than by the bite. Skeptics on the point are referred to "Cyc. An. King. Arch-plum. Araneides, Lycosae, Tarantula."—World.

Some Charcoal-burners have gone to Gadsden, Alabama, to point out some lead mines that they worked before they were removed.
Velocipedes, which have almost disappeared from this country, are still all the go in Europe. Velocipede races are still reported from all parts of the continent.

A French barber's sign-board reads, "to-morrow the public will be shaved gratuitously." But the fellow insists that "to-morrow" never comes.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.
Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square French and every insertion.
All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

STATE NEWS.

B. F. Briggs, Sheriff of Wilson county, declines to hold over in case of a defect.

Dr. Rev. Bishop Atkinson will hold Divine Service in Stateville on Sunday, 24th inst.

Tim Conservatives of Ireland have nominated Thomas A. Nicholson and J. Henry Hill for the House.

Kirt, with a portion of his amateur theatricals, passed Salisbury on last Saturday, but his destination is not stated.

Sheriff Henry, of North Carolina, reports the increase of assessments in the fifth district for 1870 over 1869 at \$111,655.

The title of D. D. was conferred on Mr. W. J. Palmer, of Raleigh, Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at the recent Commencement of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.

Rev. George W. Deems, of the North Carolina Conference, after Rev. C. F. Jones, D. D., died in Baltimore, on the 19th of June, in the 81st year of his age, the County Conservative Convention of Person, which met at Roxboro, nominated W. A. Bradsher, Esq., for the Senate and Henry T. Jordan, Esq., for the House of Representatives.

From the Raleigh Sentinel we learn that Mr. L. Fredrick, of Duplin county, has consented to read an essay on the culture of the Grape and Wine making, before the State Agricultural Society during the week of the next Fair.

Col. H. C. Jones, former incumbent, was on Saturday last nominated, by acclamation, for the Senate, by the Conservatives of Mecklenburg. We are greatly pleased at this, Col. Jones was one of the foremost of the State in the last Legislature, and his return to the next is a foregone conclusion.

Col. A. A. McKoy. The Wilson Plaindealer speaks in the most exalted terms of the nobleman, delivered by Col. McKoy before the young ladies of the Wilson College Seminary. His tribute to the memory of Col. Lewis D. Wilson, is especially mentioned as abounding in genuine eloquence and feeling.

The festivities attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Charlotte on last Friday afternoon, were very imposing. Rev. N. Aldrich conducted the exercises, and a copy of the Bible, two of the Book of Wisdom, three each of the Observer, Golden Rule, Home and Democrat, &c., were deposited in the cavity.

Dr. J. L. W. Cherry. We understand that Rev. J. L. W. Cherry, L. D., of Richmond, Va., has accepted an invitation to preach a sermon before the young men's club mission of the Baptist Church in this city, at no distant day, and that when he visits Raleigh he will deliver his address on "the question the South needs," which was so much admired by Gen. Lee, Mr. Peabody and many other distinguished men who heard it at the White Sulphur Springs last Summer. Dr. Cherry was a member of the U. S. and also of the Confederate Congress, and is one of the most distinguished orators of America.

Raleigh Sentinel. The prospect of the lately very promising fruit crops.

Gov. Holden offers \$300 reward for Jas. Kennedy, of Cherokee county, charged with rape.

H. C. Hamilton, Esq., is the Conservative nominee for the House of Representatives in Surry county.

Mr. G. A. Winstanley, of Union county has raised 140 stalks of oats from one stalk.

An extra N. C. train will leave Goldsboro tomorrow morning to convey parties to the stockholders meeting of that road at Hillsboro.

Robbers are driving a brisk trade in Kinston. Last week for four nights consecutively, different houses were entered and robbed.

A Supper of wine, 300 years old, is now growing on Roanoke Island, N. C., which is said to have yielded last year 46 barrels of wine.

Over thousand gallons of apple brandy, taken in wagons from North Carolina, was seized by Revenue officers at Wytheville, Va.

One Benj. Lassiter, colored, of Kinston, beat to death, one day last week, a colored boy in his employ named Alex. Croom. Verdict of the jury in accordance.

The Asheville Citizen says: From Mitchell county we have the cheering news that the Conservative party is rapidly gaining accessions, and Durham's vote will be largely increased. Roll on the column!

JOSEPH GIBBS has announced himself as an independent candidate for the House, from Craven. He wishes to stand on a National Republican Whig (sic) foundation.

The Sheriff of Davie county brought in five convicts yesterday morning, and delivered them to the Warden of the Penitentiary for safe keeping, 50 convicts have been put at work in the stone quarry.

From all parts of the country we hear of depositions committed by men claiming to belong to King's regiment. It is reported that a party of 75 men passed Malone & Wilson's store at Old Fort, and made threats to help themselves; but a warlike demonstration on the part of the clerk, and others, saved the contents of the store. We have heard of other outrages, but have not the particulars. Asheville Citizen.

From the Sentinel we learn that Norman Johnston, Buck Sloan, Marion Cross and Geo. Sloan, of Chatham; D. C. Stephens, John Pogram, Wm. Pogram, William Truelove and J. H. Prince, of Harnett; and George Norris and David Stephens, of Wake, were tried before U. S. Commissioner Shaffer, at Raleigh, on Monday, charged with going to the house of Wyatt Prince, colored, and committing an assault on said Prince with a deadly weapon. The witnesses were two negroes, Harriet Prince and Priscilla Norris, and the testimony was of the most flimsy and contradictory character, so much so that eight of the party were dismissed and the others, Buck Sloan, George Sloan, Norman Johnston and William Truelove were bailed for their appearance at next term of the Circuit Court.

For the Journal.

Senatorial Convention.
The Conservative delegates met at Brown Marsh from the counties of Bladen and Columbus on Saturday, July 9th, 1870, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Neill Graham being called to the Chair, and John McLeod being appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in well-timed and appropriate remarks.

After the Convention had considered the propriety of selecting a good and able man, John D. Currie was unanimously selected as the one most befitting the occasion. Mr. Currie has ever been a consistent Conservative and a loyal citizen. He addressed the meeting with a few remarks and urged the necessity of retrenchment and reform.

By motion, the meeting was adjourned to assemble in a grove.

Capt. R. S. Lyon was called on to address a large audience, which he did with very thrilling remarks. The crowd was composed of both colors. There seemed to be great interest taken in what the speaker said. Capt. Lyon has entered fully in the canvass. His opponent seems to be lurking on the flank moment.

J. W. Ellis and Col. Baldwin, of Columbus, also addressed the citizens with very able speeches. The Conservative candidates are almost certain of their election. The Raleigh, or bush-whacker, rather, hold a caucus at Brown Marsh on Friday, June 8th, 1 say at Brown Marsh. It was somewhere near there. Foster, at the head of some five or six negroes, assembled in the woods, if report be true, and he, by a unanimous voice, was called on to take the field and represent the people of Bladen and Columbus in the Senate. Poor Foster! I think his chances slim. This pump and glory seems to be on the decline.

W. H. K.

Meeting in Bladen.

Pursuant to a call by many citizens, the Conservative party of Bladen county held a Convention in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, on Saturday, July 23, 1870. On motion, J. W. Purdie, Esq. was called upon to act as Chairman, and J. W. McGill as Secretary. The object of the Convention was explained by Thos. H. Sutton, Esq., and upon motion, a Committee, consisting of Thos. H. Sutton, N. Bryon, J. N. Russ, E. J. Cain, James Gilliland, J. H. Clarke, Dr. C. D. Russ, R. Tait and R. P. Allen, were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, we, the people of Bladen county, in Convention assembled, seeing the necessity of a determined effort on our part, to rescue our State from anarchy and a corrupt administration; that we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure the election of those who shall be nominated by this Convention; that we cordially unite with our ranks all men who are honestly opposed to high taxes, extravagant Legislation and a corrupt administration; that we cordially endorse the laws of the land, thus maintaining our reputation as a law-abiding and law-abiding people; that we cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in the State Address of the Conservative members of the Legislature.

Which were unanimously adopted.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of J. M. K. Robeson, A. B. Williams, R. H. Lyon, J. N. McDowell, M. McLeod, M. W. Buie, W. A. Robeson, J. J. D. Lucas, Robt. Lee, Leonard Tatom, M. M. Tatom, Henry Dowling, M. W. Tatom, C. T. Clifton, Jos. E. Kelley, G. Edwards, J. S. Coon, G. W. Edwards, were appointed to nominate suitable persons to represent the Conservative party in this county in the approaching campaign, who reported the following gentlemen, who were declared to be unanimously elected:

House of Commons—R. H. Lyon, Esq. Sheriff—W. J. Simpson, Esq. Coroner—M. McLeod, Esq. Treasurer—W. A. Bizzell, Esq. County Surveyor—N. H. Coon, Esq. Register of Deeds—John T. Mebin, Esq.

County Commissioners—J. A. Edwards, M. M. Tatom, R. D. Love, Jr., H. R. Francis and George W. Jones.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to meet at Brown Marsh, on Saturday, July 9th, 1870, to nominate a suitable person to represent the Conservative party in the Senate.

Delegates—A. B. Williams, M. Byrne, J. M. K. Robeson, John Monroe, R. H. Lyon, Wm. King, E. J. Cain, J. T. McLeod, D. M. Tatom, Jos. Gilliam, J. N. Edwards, T. O. Brown, J. H. Clarke, J. D. Currie, M. McLeod, C. D. Russ, J. S. Coon, G. W. Edwards, J. H. Prince, J. T. Clifton, E. Kelley, R. P. Allen, R. E. Bolins, Jos. Hall, D. C. Shaw, D. H. Mashburn, L. Tatom, M. V. B. Sutton, Olin Tatom, R. B. Coon, John Dowling, J. W. Reeves, A. K. Cromartie and W. A. Savage.

During the absence of the nominating committee, the Convention was addressed by R. B. Purcell, Esq., and Dr. J. D. Wille, in short, pertinent speeches.

On motion, J. A. McDowell, D. O. Hanlan, P. P. Collins, J. S. Cain and K. K. Council, were appointed Executive Committee.

On motion, it was ordered a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Wilmington Journal, Morning Star, and Raleigh Sentinel, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. W. PURDIE, Chairman.
Elizabethtown, N. C., July 23, 1870.

Senatorial Nomination.

Dear Journal—We have just heard from the Senatorial Convention which met at Brown Marsh, in Bladen county, on Saturday the 9th instant. Public expectation looked for the nomination of Mr. Purdie, an old Senator, but we learn from the delegates that they were met by a letter from that gentleman declining to be a candidate. Every wish of the public mind is fully satisfied with the nomination of John D. Currie, Esq., who, we understand, was unanimously chosen as the nominee. Mr. Currie said he was not looking for public honors, and nothing but a sense of duty could tempt him to accept; believing it to be the duty of every citizen to serve his country when called upon, he would accept and at once enter upon an active campaign. His nomination is received everywhere with the highest degree of satisfaction. Put forward the candidate for Congress. Rally the patriots of the State from the mountains to the sea, and on the 4th of August, when the great day comes, it will be on our banners streaming in victory.

Cities.

Columbus county, July 11th, 1870.

Potrolia, Canada, it is stated, produces 5,400 barrels of oil weekly.

Tax List.

The following are totals of the different items of the State and County Taxes, for New Hanover county, for 1870, the list of which has just been made up and turned over to the Sheriff by the Board of County Commissioners:

No. white males between 21 and 50, 1,329; colored do, 1,120; No. acres land in county, 470,833; last valuation of land, \$1,080,687; last valuation of town lots, \$3,627,531; No. horses, 948; value of horses, \$80,801; No. mules, 467; value of mules, \$35,554; No. jacks, 2; value of jacks, \$280; No. jennets, 4; value of jennets, \$130; No. goats, 46; value of goats, \$90; No. cattle, 9,968; value of cattle, \$24,319; No. hogs, 17,208; value of hogs, \$26,525; No. sheep, 4,025; value of sheep, \$4,833; value, (without specifying the articles,) of farming utensils, tools of mechanics, household and kitchen furniture, provisions, arms for muster, wearing apparel for the use of owner and family, libraries, and scientific instruments, \$169,658; money on hand or on deposit, \$33,894; solvent credits, including open accounts, deducting debts of tax payer, (except bonds of United States or this State, and rent for current year for hire of taxable property,) \$256,326; value of stocks \$719; all other personal property, including musical instruments, watches, jewelry, &c., 965; value of such other personal property, \$288,757; aggregate value of real and personal property, \$9,582,100; net income on which tax is to be paid, \$107,841; total general and special taxes \$49,631 64.

DELEGATES.

No. white males between 21 and 50, 59; colored males between 21 and 50, 223; No. acres land in county, 7,890; last valuation of land, \$17,920; last valuation of town lots, \$50,360; No. horses, 9; value of horses, \$925; No. mules, 4; value of mules, \$175; No. cattle, 26; value cattle \$222; No. hogs, 65; value hogs, \$108; No. sheep, 10; value sheep, \$20; value farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c., \$200; solvent credits, \$135; value of other personal property, \$1,455; aggregate value of real and personal property, \$71,910; total general and special taxes, \$2,036 80.

MERCHANTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We desire to call attention to the announcement of this Company in another column. As its name indicates, it is under the control of the leading merchants of New York city. Its Directors is composed of gentlemen whose character as citizens and as business men, bear the very highest testimony as to the ability of the Company to perform its undertakings, and to the integrity and efficiency of its management.

The President is not only a gentleman of large experience in insurance matters, but one of the most substantial business men of the Metropolis. Among the Directors we recognize such men as Daniel S. Appleton, of the well-known publishing firm; D. R. Mangum, President of the National Trust Company; Peter Gilsey, next to Astor, the largest owner of real estate in New York; W. A. Wheeler, President of the Central National Bank, and other prominent gentlemen who contribute to inspire respect and confidence in the management and solvency of the Company.

Mr. T. C. DeLeon, Superintendent of Southern Agencies, is well-known to the people of the South as Managing Editor of the Mobile Register, and a gentleman of much literary reputation. An accomplished gentleman and an indefatigable Superintendent, he will render the MERCHANTS LIFE one of the most popular Companies doing business in the South. We predict for our friend great and deserved success in his present undertaking, and trust his duties will call him to our city frequently.

Col. Roger Moore, the local agent, needs no introduction to our readers. No man in Wilmington is better or more favorably known. He is equally popular in his social and business relations. Col. Moore never does any thing by halves, and this undertaking will be no exception to his rule. He has our best wishes for success.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish Imbroglio.

The following is from European dates of the 13th:

The Paris Constitutional, the ministerial organ, says the Government has testimony that the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern is withdrawn, and consequently the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. We are satisfied that Hohenzollern will not resign in Paris. We demand nothing more, and rejoice at the pacific solution.

Dispatches from Rome say that notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, the preparations continue in France, and that there is fear of war.

The Berlin Gazette says that "Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogance of France. Prince Leopold renounces his candidature because he is unable to reconcile the character of the German soldier with action involving Germany and Spain in war."

Bismark is in Berlin.

A questionable dispatch was received in Paris yesterday from Bismark, which says "Leopold will accept the Spanish crown on condition of the immediate declaration of war against France should the latter attack Germany."

A Berlin dispatch of last evening says that in spite of the withdrawal of Hohenzollern France maintains a threatening attitude.

From Georgia.

Atlanta, July 13.

The Senate resolution to adjourn the seat of government to Milledgeville, and adjourn to meet there on the 18th, was tabled.

A resolution to appoint a committee to confer with Gov. Bullock and Gen. Terry as to what course the Legislature should pursue, was tabled.

Bills were introduced for their first reading.

Campbell, colored, offered one to authorize the arming and equipping of volunteer militia, by the Governor.

A bill was introduced to abolish the Criminal Courts, jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

The House, pending the discussion on the resolution to appoint a committee to confer with Gov. Bullock and Gen. Terry, adjourned until tomorrow.

From New York.

New York, July 13.

Two hundred of the injured at the Orange versus Catholic riot at Elm Park yesterday, five in the Bellevue Hospital will certainly die, and four a dead.

Why Didn't He Do It?

The Governor told the President that fifteen murders had been committed in one district in this State, and over three hundred and sixty whippings, yet in his all-comprehensive proclamation of the 6th of June, he specified in the whole State, from 1st Jan. '63, to 6th July '64, 11 murders, 23 whippings, 1 rape and 1 runaway (Shoffner). Many of them apocryphal. What was the use of going into an enumeration at all, without making it thorough?—Raleigh Sentinel.

The mercantile Bismar, who killed a boy and attempted to violate a woman, opposite Lawrenceburg in Kentucky, has been arrested near the scene of his crime and lodged in jail.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

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In our notice of the North Carolinians at the University of Virginia, we omitted two young gentlemen, who have passed most creditable examinations, to wit: W. W. Miller, of Duplin, graduate in Mathematics; C. G. Lamb, of Granville, graduate in Mathematics.

Narrow Gauge Railroads—The Onslow Railroad.

We sincerely trust that the interest manifested in the building of a railroad from Wilmington to some point on New River, in Onslow county, or to Jacksonville direct, will not be permitted to die out. With reasonable aid from the county of Onslow and the city of Wilmington there is no doubt that the necessary money can be raised.

It is useless to discuss the manifold benefits to be secured to this city, and to the entire section of country along the line of the proposed road. Everybody will readily appreciate them. But will this road pay the stockholders? We think it will. We have the sanction of one of the most experienced railroad men in this section for the accuracy of the following figures:

The distance from Wilmington to New River is said to be thirty-eight miles. Estimated cost of narrow gauge railroad, light rail, \$4,000 per mile. Estimated cost of equipment, 25,000. Estimate for stations and incidentals, 20,000.

Total cost of railroad, \$290,000. Cost of steam for New River, 10,000. Total outlay, \$300,000.

We will estimate the cost of operating at \$1 per mile. A daily train (Sundays excepted) will make 313 trips of seventy miles, costing \$23,788 per year. This covers all expenses, and is the average per cent. of working a heavy railroad.

To this we must add the interest upon \$300,000, the sum invested. This at 6 per cent. would amount to \$18,000. We would then have \$36,388 as the amount necessary to be earned to pay the cost of operating and a dividend of six per cent. It will require the gross receipts to be only about one hundred dollars for a round trip to New River and back to make the railroad pay a reasonable dividend to its stockholders. We are satisfied that if the road is located near the coast the travel alone will furnish largely more than half of the necessary amount. The immediate freight without considering the rapid development of new business, would make it a paying road.

In this calculation we have not made any estimate of the profits of the steamers, which must be considerable.

In the estimate we have put the expenses of operating the road at the average cost of working the ordinary railroads. This, we are satisfied, is largely over the cost of operating the narrow gauge railroads. We have recently met with an interesting account in the Baltimore *Gazette* of the practical workings of one of these railroads running from Port Madoe, in Wales, to the town of Festiniog. The distance between the two points is fourteen miles—the line of the route being a rugged and mountainous one, with a succession of sharp curves and a continuous rise, by gradients of, for the greater part, one in eighty-five. This road was built cheaply, at a singularly low cost, and yet is found quite as effective, for local travel and traffic, as roads of a wider gauge and infinitely more costly construction.

The gauge of the Festiniog Railroad is but two feet, or, to speak with extreme accuracy, only one foot and eleven and a half inches. The locomotives "used on the road weigh about ten tons, "cooled and watered," and the tenders a "little over a ton. The passenger carriages are, for the most part, seated "longitudinally, the passengers sitting "back to back. This arrangement, of course, brings the centre of gravity immediately over the rails, and renders the "wide projection of the carriages over the "line on each side of comparatively little "consequence. The carriages are about "six feet wide and six feet six inches high "in the centre, and each is seated for "fourteen passengers. Diminutive though "these vehicles are, they afford as ample "and comfortable accommodation as the "enormous carriages upon ordinary lines, "and are in strong contrast with them in "the much higher proportion they afford "of "paying" to dead weight—the dead "weight hauled on the Festiniog Railway "is, indeed, reduced to the utmost "minimum."

The carriage wheels are 18 inches in diameter, and the floors of the vehicle "only about 7 inches above the roadway. The trains have a truly comical appearance, from the lowness of the floors and "the invisibility of the wheels; they are "much more like boxes upon short rollers "than ordinary railway or other wheeled "carriages."

So much for the road and its carriages. It might, however, be supposed that such a road, so equipped, would not be capable of carrying on a heavy traffic, and that it must be looked upon rather as a curious toy than as adapted to really useful, practical, every day purposes. Nothing can be further from the fact. It is a road which has been for some years past in active operation. It carries daily a considerable number of passengers to and from Port Madoe, and a large amount of heavy freight—the latter consisting principally of valuable slate and building stone from the Festiniog quarries. The cheapness with which this road was built, the peculiar lightness of its equipment, and the handsome profits it has paid to its stockholders—no less than fifty per cent. annually—have led to the construction of similar roads in other parts of Wales. The attention of large numbers of capitalists and civil engineers has also been attracted to the subject. About three weeks ago a party of "distinguished professional gentlemen" left London for Port

Madoe, to be present at a series of experiments which was instituted for the purpose of testing the relative powers of the engines in use on the Festiniog Road with a new locomotive which had been built for the same road by a Mr. Fairlie. The competition was to be between the "Welsh Pony"—that being the name of the best locomotive at work on the road—and Mr. Fairlie's "Little Wonder." The latter is described as "a double bogie," being composed of two engines on one frame, both exercising tractive power. The little ten-ton locomotive "Welsh Pony" was first put to work, and after various tests it was found, as the maximum of its power, to be capable of drawing easily thirty-one stone trucks, weighing seventy-seven tons, up a grade of one foot in eighty-five. The "Little Wonder," weighing nineteen and a half tons, was next tried. It was yoked to a train of one hundred and twenty-five trucks, seven passenger carriages and a boat carriage. The weight of the train was one hundred and fourteen tons, fourteen hundred weight. Its length was three hundred and eighty yards. "It might have been feared," says a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, "that such a diminutive affair," as the "Little Wonder" would have been "beaten by such a load and such a road, "but it was not." It glided with perfect smoothness round the constantly recurring sharp curves of the mountain, overcame the gradients with perfect ease, and made the entire journey from Port Madoe to Festiniog—fourteen miles—within less than one hour. Among those who witnessed this remarkable feat were English officers connected with the Public Works Department of India, Royal Engineers from Bombay, Civil Engineers representing the Madras and the Northern Punjab Railways, and other Civil Engineers from Brazil and Canada. The final test was the relative consumption of coal. In this respect also, the Fairlie engine demonstrated its superiority by showing a saving over all other engines of fifty per cent. on the weight hauled.

Here, then, we have the assurance of a railway, in a mountainous country, costing less than an ordinary plank road, doing practically all the service of the heavy and costly railroads. Its equipment is a mere trifle, and from the lightness of its rolling stock it is subject to very little wear and tear. If this can be done successfully in Wales, how much more so can it be done in Eastern North Carolina, where we have neither grades nor curves? Such a road along the seaboard to Onslow would enhance the value of the lands in that county and along this line two hundred per cent.; it would quadruple the business coming to this city from that county; it would decrease the expenses of living here; it would develop new business, and, if properly managed, would pay to the stockholders from the very outset a handsome profit on their investment.

Let us build the road by all means.

Registration.

It will be seen by the opinion of the Attorney General, that no new registration will be required before voting.

The Attorney General, however, points to some features of the law which are important, and which should be attended to. We recently published the sections referred to by that official.

Holden's Military Movement.

As our readers know, Governor Holden was, during the past week, in Washington City, in conference with President Grant. Senator John Pool was also present at the interview, which the public are informed by a telegram from the Governor's office to the Governor's Private Secretary was "very satisfactory." The public are also informed that the President approves the Governor's course, and that two extra companies of Federal troops have been ordered to North Carolina. The fact that the Governor's Aid telegraphed these statements to the Governor's Secretary, and their prompt publication, show the importance attached thereto.

Governor Holden seems lately to have surrendered himself, body and soul, to the guidance of Senator John Pool, and dares to resist the mandate of his master in this matter no more than he dared to make any response when told by him, from his seat in the Senate, that his famous proclamation of insurrection in Alamance arose from "misapprehension"—in other words, from ignorance.

In that same speech was laid down the programme to which the action of the Radical party has since been made to conform. In order to afford a pretext for the use of force in the coming election, Senator Pool declared there was secretly organized unlawful opposition to the Reconstruction Acts, and of such a nature that the State civil courts were powerless to repress it, and that courts martial only could cope with this "domestic violence." Expectation, however, had shown that the Federal troops, the officers and soldiers of the United States regular army, could not be made tools in the hands of unscrupulous partisans; that between these troops and the people of North Carolina there was no bad blood, but, on the other hand, that the people looked to them for protection from the outrages of the vagabonds whom Governor Holden dignified with the name of militia.

In due course of time, the way having been prepared by the withdrawal of United States troops, Governor Holden proceeds to organize and equip, upon an extensive scale, troops who will know no law save the will of their master. Our people have learned to look to Federal troops for protection from partisan oppression at home. Their first thought, therefore, when threatened with Kirk and Clarke was to appeal to Gen. Grant to send regular troops down here. That such a step was in contemplation we know to be the fact. To meet this contingency this interview between Gov. Holden and Senator Pool and the President was doubtless devised. Instead, however, of being alarmed our people will be gratified to learn that two additional companies will be sent among them. Their only regret will be that regiments are not sent

instead of companies. Governor Holden's militia and the Federal troops will come in conflict long before there will be any difference between the people of North Carolina and the soldiers of the United States. But Senator Pool's programme does not seem to work well. Our people do not seem willing to be deprived of their rights, in violation of the law and the Constitution, upon no better authority than the order of W. W. Holden and his master, John Pool. Even the *Standard* admits "there is a general sentiment against a military movement on the part of the Government of this State." How far this "general sentiment" may be justified our readers can determine for themselves by reading the infamous proclamation of the infamous Kirk, calling for recruits, published in another column. The *Recorder* tells us that Capt. Boshier, of the militia, was sent to Hillsboro' "to keep order on the 4th." When it is remembered that the colored Radical candidate for Congress in the district, James H. Harris, spoke there on that day we can readily see why the "military movement" on the part of the Government of the State should be distasteful to our people. We have no apprehension, however, as to the result. Our people will both speak and vote regardless of Kirk and Clarke and their mercenary soldiers. With the Federal soldiers we have no quarrel, nor from them have we any apprehension of any injury to us or our rights. Federal troops and Federal authority constitute no bug-bear to the people of North Carolina. If President Grant had told Governor Holden that he must work out his own political salvation and that of his party without Federal troops there might have been some cause for apprehension, but so long as he avows his purpose to send Regular Troops here we feel perfectly safe. John Pool has over-shot the mark.

Cape Fear Appropriation.

Senator Abbott has succeeded in securing an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear River. He is entitled to the thanks of our people for his efforts in this behalf, and if he will use his official influence to prevent any portion of it from being wasted or stolen, he will render our obligations still greater.

We can only hope that sufficient benefit may be derived from the judicious expenditure of this sum, so that Congress will be induced to increase it when it is spent. If anything more than a substantial beginning is attempted with the present appropriation, the whole will be thrown away, and the improvement of the Cape Fear River will be delayed a quarter of a century.

Let Senator Abbott see that this money is spent under the direction of a competent government official, whose character will be proof against the possibility of its misapplication, and whose experience and capacity will prevent its being uselessly expended.

The Impending War.

We published yesterday Kirk's proclamation calling upon his old command to rally to the standard of their old commander, and telling them "the blood of their murdered countrymen, inhumanly butchered for opinion's sake, cries from the ground for vengeance." The following from the Raleigh *Standard* is the utterance of Ed. S. Wallace and John Rosemond, recruiting officers for another regiment:

WANTED!

MORE MEN FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, LIGHT INFANTRY.

Wanted, a few more men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of good character and temperate habits. The term of service is six months, unless sooner discharged. The soldier will be entitled to the same pay and allowances as regular troops of the United States—\$16 per month—and an abundant supply of good clothing is allowed to every soldier, and good rations.

Those wishing to go into service, will find the undersigned recruiting officers, in the State Capitol or on the streets of Raleigh.

J. D. WALLACE,
JOHN ROSEMOND,
Recruiting Officers.

July 7-4.

These things have the smell of blood about them, and carry us back to the time when our land was red with gore. Soldiers have not of late been enlisted and furnished "with rations and an abundant supply of clothing" for mere holiday purposes, for recreation and amusement. Gov. Holden and his master, John Pool, mean business—mean war, and bloody war at that. They are fatally bent on mischief. We little thought so soon again to read recruiting officers' advertisements from so many quarters of the State. We little thought so soon to see the danger of another war so imminent. But if arms and ammunition and troops, and the avowed determination to use them, look ominous of the booming of cannon and the roll of musketry, the shrieks of dying men, the agonies of ravished women, the devastation of fertile fields and the burning of happy homes, then have the people of North Carolina just cause for serious reflection.

As we said yesterday, our hope of escape is from the intervention of the Federal soldiers. If they come not to our aid, then may we indeed prepare ourselves for the worst. The purpose of the Government in the present military movement is beyond mistake. We have been boastfully told by the organ of the Government that all the sinews of war are at hand and in abundant supply. What then shall we do? Shall we tamely submit to the will of these people who thus seek by violence to deprive us of our rights, and if not, what course shall we pursue in order to maintain and defend these rights? It is plain that we cannot take the field in organized opposition. This being the case we will be at the mercy of any roving band of Kirk's or Clarke's myrmidons, unless we can call in to our help the strong arm of the Federal Government. Common sense would seem then to dictate that just as soon as Governor Holden's troops begin to move, the people should hold public meetings and appoint their best citizens to go to Washington City to lay the case before President Grant and appeal to him as President of the United States, and to a party, to send Federal Troops down here to protect us from the danger that may threaten. He cannot disregard such

an appeal, furnishing, as it will, the best evidence of our sincerity and honesty, and of the existence of that feeling which citizens should entertain for their government.

In this appeal, thus formally and publicly made, the Northern people, too, will see overwhelming proof of the falsity of the charges made against us, crowning evidence of the thorough, complete, practical reconstruction of the Southern people.

Let us then, by all means, when the time comes, take this plain common sense course. The very fact that we intend to do so, will, if known, go far to avert the danger. President Grant cannot refuse to send Federal soldiers to North Carolina upon the demand of her people for protection without placing himself and his party in a false position—a position that cannot be maintained for a moment before the Northern people.

Governor Holden and his master, John Pool, reckon without their host in thinking they can, by any *finesse*, prevent our playing the winning card which they know we hold. These are times of wonderful changes. But whether or not it be a matter of surprise that we should regard Federal soldiers as our friends, and that Governor Holden and his master, John Pool, should not consider them trustworthy, it is none the less a fact. In the game now being played the Federal soldier is the winning card, and we hold it.

If we do not pursue this course, then it becomes as well to consider how we can avert the storm of war that is almost bursting over us. Without Federal interference we must submit to the deprivation of every political right we must enter into a civil war to maintain them. We want no war. We plead for peace. We are tired of bloodshed and strife. The outlook, however, now promises nothing but war.

REGISTERS AND POLL HOLDERS.—The following is a list of Registers and Poll

Holders for this city and county as officially announced by the Board of County Commissioners:

First Ward—Wm. H. Merriell, J. P., Register; John J. Parker, Thos. Rivera.

Second Ward—Wm. M. Harries, J. P., Register; L. D. Foy, E. J. Pennybacker.

Third Ward—Anthony Howe, J. P., Register; Jos. H. Neff, John G. Bulecum.

Fourth Ward—E. H. McQuigg, J. P., Register; William H. Tharber, Perry M. Rice.

Federal Point—Sol. Reeves, J. P., Register; Anthony Hawes, Jos. Davis.

Masonboro—Jno. G. Wagner, J. P., Register; Henry M. Bishop, Sol. Smith.

Harnett—Delaware Nixon, J. P., Register; Jos. Fickett, A. L. Morris.

Grant—George W. Pollock, J. P., Register; Alf. Lloyd, Ezekiel Chadwick.

Cape Fear—H. E. Scott, J. P., Register; Wm. Moore, Murphy Ward.

Holden—Jas. S. Hines, J. P., Register; J. Harris Brown, Jno. Scarborough.

Lincoln—J. L. Rhodes, J. P., Register; John Bell, W. W. Myers.

Caswell—Geo. W. Corbett, J. P., Register; Horace Henry, W. A. Lamb.

Franklin—Wm. Robinson, J. P., Register; A. V. Horrell, D. M. Sikes.

Columbia—G. P. Walker, J. P., Register; R. B. Frayser, C. M. Galloway.

Union—H. F. Murphy, J. P., Register; David Pigford, Hugh Wells.

Holly—Christopher Rowe, J. P., Register; George Page, John Rowe.

At the Annual Commencement of Wolf College, Spartanburg, S. C., lately held, we notice the names of the following North Carolinians: Thomas M. Smith, of Fayetteville, and B. J. Shipp, of Gaston, the former having been one of the marshals of the occasion.

It is said that the footway over Riley's Creek, in Lincoln township, in this county, is broken down, and that parties crossing there are forced to wade through the water, sometimes knee deep. The amount necessary to repair this bridge has been collected from the people, and placed, we understand, in the hands of the township trustees. If so, what has become of the money?

COL. BETHUNE, one of the Conservative nominees for the House from Robeson county, has been compelled to decline, on account of ill-health. Col. N. A. McLean, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, has called for a Convention to be held at Lumberton on Friday, 15th inst., to fill the vacancy. Giles Leiten, Esq., and Col. N. A. McLean are both prominently mentioned for the position.

CRAP REPORTS.—We copy here, from the Department of Agriculture, the following synopsis of reports of the cotton crop from the various counties of the State:

New Hanover County.—The cotton crop is in fine condition and promising.

Duplin County.—The young cotton was much injured on some plantations by a severe hail storm; the stand was injured to such an extent in places as to require replanting and replanting. The crop is generally in good order and promising.

Mecklenburg County.—Early planted cotton has made a good stand and is doing well. The late planted cotton has poor stands—just coming up.

Franklin County.—Cotton has been planted extensively, to the neglect of corn. The cotton prospect is favorable, but the correspondent thinks it would be better for the farmers if they could be impressed with the importance of raising at least fifty per cent.; good stand; condition favorable.

Edgemore County.—Excellent stand of cotton, with increased acreage of six to ten per cent.

Passapatan County.—Three times as much cotton has been planted in this county this year as in any year since the war.

Bertie County.—Cotton looks remarkably well, with general satisfaction with the stand; one-third more planted than last year.

Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, once said to a clergyman who asked him why he was so often silent, when he had so much to say that was worth saying: "I talked as much as anybody when I was young, and I said a great many foolish things that I have been sorry for I have never been sorry for anything that I never said."

A western editor consoling a man who complained that justice had not been done him by the remark that it was "very lucky for him."

Engineers are surveying the cut-off opposite Vicksburg to turn the channel of the Mississippi, if possible.

FAIR PLAY.

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Special Correspondence of the Journal.

War Inaugurated—News from the Front.—The Fourth at Lumberton—Bivens fires the first Gun—Larkins, the incendiary—The Devil to Pay Generally.

LILINGTON, N. C., July 6, 1870.

The 4th of July at Long Creek! We were there; yes we were, and propose to give you readers some accounts of the disgraceful proceedings there enacted, one of the actors in which is a magistrate, and should therefore be a conservator of the public peace. But oh! it is everything right? Have we got far enough from the scene of action to be out of danger? Can no death missile reach our poor unprotected heads from the bloody fields of Long Creek? Are we safe? Oh! surround us militiamen, with your guns and pikes, while we give a meagre account of the 4th of July proceedings at Long Creek. The world ought to be informed of what is going on there; then protect us for the sake of the world while we give it a slight review. We'll roll back the curtain: Let us see who is on the stage first as a conspicuous performer. The notorious Solomon V. Larkins is haranguing the colored men at a speed of about one hundred and sixty miles an hour—he denounces everything and everybody in low, harsh and vulgar terms, who will not unite with him in some eulogy and adulation of Holden and others of the Republican party (who he avers are the only hope of the party). He told them he had made speeches everywhere—he had spoken all over the States and even in Nova Scotia, and God only knew where it was that he had not spoken—that Democracy could not be trusted; that the colored man would again be enslaved, whenever they got power; that Dookery was a scoundrel and traitor, he had deceived them; that his favoring the amnesty bill established his treachery to the party, and no such man should be trusted; that their condition would be a short time, if they supported such men, but that of the colored man in Virginia; they should go back into their secret organizations, rekindle their fires and come out in this election fully prepared to defeat every candidate who was not squarely and unequivocally a Radical. His speech was incendiary and inflammatory beyond even the most sanguine hopes of the bloodiest minded devil that endorses him—fraught with bitterness, abuse and denunciation from beginning to end. Taking in Col. R. H. Cowan, Col. Roger Moore, John Hedrick and others, he handled them with gloves off; denounced them with a harshness that would have led a stranger to believe they were enemies to mankind. He told the colored men he could have them all armed if they desired it; he expected to lead them, and endeavored to show them that the Radical party was their only hope! In deed all that one of his powers could do to exasperate, to inflame, to excite, to kindle and enrage the worst passions of the colored man against the white man of the Democratic party, was done. His speech, he raved and belittled like a bull, to excite and delude our people here, who have been moving on harmoniously and peacefully for two years—with no suspicions and no fears of such events as he told them were coming, if they dared forget to vote for such men as he described. He said to his hearers, "I am going to be worthy of your trust!" He concluded us by exhorting, in bursts of passion and indignation.

He was followed by J. S. W. Eagles, who spoke in his usual style, and asked the suffrages of the people for a seat in the next Legislature. He said that he would be a member of Congress when he was elected, and endeavored to show them that the Radical party was their only hope! In deed all that one of his powers could do to exasperate, to inflame, to excite, to kindle and enrage the worst passions of the colored man against the white man of the Democratic party, was done. His speech, he raved and belittled like a bull, to excite and delude our people here, who have been moving on harmoniously and peacefully for two years—with no suspicions and no fears of such events as he told them were coming, if they dared forget to vote for such men as he described. He said to his hearers, "I am going to be worthy of your trust!" He concluded us by exhorting, in bursts of passion and indignation.

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TELEGRAPH TO FAYETTEVILLE.—We have seen nothing, of late, in the Fayetteville *Eagle*, relative to our last figures on the proposition to establish a line of telegraph from this place to Fayetteville. We are afraid that Mr. McSwen has gone over to the enemy and has concluded to hereafter give his aid and comfort to a proposed line between Fayetteville and Raleigh. But if our friends up in Cumberland will consider the matter carefully, and in all of its bearings, they will readily perceive the advantages of a direct connection with Wilmington.

The Lumberton *Robesonian* has lately endorsed the proposal and begs that its town may be admitted to a participation of the profits and expenses of the enterprise. Its editor assures us that the people of Lumberton will raise \$2,000 in furtherance of the project, and thinks, with much reason, that the W. C. & R. R., which will be greatly benefited by the establishment of the line, will give aid to the extent of \$1,000, perhaps more. This \$3,000 would therefore be just about one-half the cost of the line, which, when erected, would be about 100 miles in length via Lumberton to Fayetteville.

If Lumberton and the W. C. & R. R. will together raise \$3,000, we think that Fayetteville and Wilmington could easily secure the same amount, which will be all sufficient to build and equip the line. What say our contemporaries to this?

Col. William E. Hill.

During the session of the Conservative Congressional Convention, which recently met at Goldsboro', Col. W. E. Hill, of Duplin, who has been acting with the Republicans, announced his separation from the corrupt party. His course reflects credit upon Col. Hill. If honest men, from mistaken motives have been led into an affiliation with Radicalism, the corruption of the party and the ruin it has brought upon North Carolina, are sufficient to open their eyes, and cause them to refuse longer to give support to men and measures hostile to the best interests of their State and its people.

Col. Hill is reported by the Goldsboro' *Messenger* as follows:

"Col. W. E. Hill, of Duplin, being called upon, responded in a most animated and admirable speech. He said he had belonged to the Republican party, and while he had always regretted to differ with his Southern brethren and neighbors, he had never hoped that things would come to this. He could now give up the conservative party, and endorse the address of the Conservative members of the late Legislature, which, he said, proclaimed his precise platform. He had always advocated universal suffrage and general amnesty, and while always favoring civil rights and equal suffrage, he had never allowed himself to become the enemy of the white man. He denounced the Republican party as being the most corrupt on the face of the earth; said he had been behind the curtain, and knew exactly what that party was. He denounced Col. Heaton's attitude as a member of Congress who he would endorse Littlefield and the like of carpet-baggers. Said carpet-baggers would not do to trust. Littlefield was the most contemptible scoundrel ever put his foot on the soil of North Carolina. He denounced the National Police, as being discussed before Congress. He said that he had not been convinced as to the corrupt State of the Republican party through newspaper rumors, but through his own observation behind the curtain. All the Radicals wanted was office and official plunder and he was now convinced that we should never have other times until the carpet-baggers and office-plunderers were hurled from North Carolina back to where they hail from. Never would we have accepted an office upon the downfall of any people, and the man with a sword in his hand, who was not worthy to go down to the dogs. He gave some sensible advice to the colored people and wound up pledging Col. Humphreys a hearty support, whom he knew to be a friend to the colored people."

The Colored People of Onslow.

CATHERINE LAKE, N. C., July 5th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The colored people in our neighborhood had a Sabbath School Pic Nic on last Saturday, at the plantation of E. B. Cox, Esq. After the crowd assembled, it was decided to have a speech. A Conservative colored man, Sam Stephens, was first introduced, and he pitched into the Radicals rough shod. He told the crowd that he had voted his last ticket with the carpet-baggers; that he used to buy a box of matches for one cent, and he now had to pay five cents; that it was Radical taxes that caused it. He told them that the members of the Legislature had voted themselves seven dollars per day, and then asked them where the money came from. It came out of the pockets of the working men. He talked to them with strong good sense. His remarks were listened to with much attention, and evidently made an impression upon his hearers.

After Stephens finished, an old jail bird who had been confined in jail in Onslow for liking other people's hogs too well, got up and said he was a Radical or Republican, (and he was a black Republican sure), and that he did not like to hear any negro say he was a Conservative, and any negro that would advise the colored people to vote with the Conservatives would steal. He said if the dinner was a Conservative dinner, he would not eat a mouthful of it. Another colored man, Junius Ferris, told him if he would not let him go to h—, but as soon as dinner was announced, he was one of the first men (i. e. the old Rad.) at the table, whereupon an old woman pitched into him and drove him from the table. The thing passed off pleasantly, and we hope it will do good for the cause of the Conservatives, and that the colored people of Onslow are beginning to know where their true interests lie, and will now help to rid the country of the vampires that are fastened on our sister counties.

I will say in conclusion, that there is not a better colored population in the State than in Onslow.

NEW RIVER.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Senator Norton, of Minnesota, is hopelessly sick.

The Naturalization treaty with England has been ratified.

Senator Yates impeached Mrs. Lincoln's loyalty in a discussion upon voting her a pension.

Speaker Blaine has issued a warrant for Pat Woods imprisonment.

The tax bill goes to a Committee of Conference. The House has agreed to the income tax.

G. P. Peak has been confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2d N. C. District, and W. B. Richardson, 3d N. C. District.

Commodore Selfridge, Schenck, Melancon, Smith and Boggs have been commissioned Rear Admirals.

In the legislative appropriations bill a provision has been inserted prohibiting the Court of Claims from entertaining suits brought against the government by residents of the Southern States, even though they can plead a restoration to all civil rights by amnesty or pardon. They must show affirmatively that they were always loyal or they must go to Congress for relief.

Virginia Conservative Organization.

Railroad Purchase.

RICHMOND, July 9.

The Conservative members of the Legislature in caucus this evening, appointed a State Central Committee and chose Raleigh T. Daniel, of Richmond, as Chairman. Some opposition was made to Mr. Daniel on account of his supposed ultra Democratic views. Among the members of the Committee are Gen. H. Kemper, ex-Federal General, Albert Odway, ex-Federal Colonel, Hon. John B. Baldwin, of Augusta, and Hon. James Neeson, of Richmond.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday to October 1st.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to-day purchased from the State the Blue Ridge Tunnel on that Road, paying the State the sum of six hundred thousand dollars in State bonds.

Holden on the War Path.

RALEIGH, July 9th.

Gov. Holden has declared Caswell county in a state of insurrection. His proclamation, published this morning, sets forth no reason for so doing. No outrages have been reported but that the public know since the death of Stevens, two months since.

A rattlesnake recently took up his quarters in the engine room of a Mississippi steamboat.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.